AUSTRIA BREAKS WITH U. S. UNDER ORDERS OF GERMANY

Publication of Washington's Inner Correspondence With Vienna Shows U. S. Displayed Great Patience in Seeking to Avoid Rupture, But Kaiser Had His Way.

Special to The Toronto World.

Washington, April 5.—Austria has broken friendly relations with the United States. Confirmation of this fact came both from American and Austrian sources today.

Tonight the state department revealed what it had hitherto kept secret, except in a general way—the inner correspondence with the Austrian Government, a correspondence showing American patience at its best in a sincere effort to avoid the break.

This correspondence showed that the United States has struggled to have the Austrian Government maintain friendly relations. Moreover it indicated that only German pressure had caused Austria to take this final step.

Will Grant Passports.

Word of Austria's break came simultaneously from Minister Stovall at Berne, Switzerland, saying Austria had taken this important step yesterday and from Austrian Charge Zwiedinek, who called at the state department to notify officials of the breach and request his passports. He explained that Austria, allied with Germany, was taking this step because of the fact that America had declared a state of war against Germany. He, and his staff, and the Austrian consuls in America will be granted passports, and, unless all diplomatic courtesies are violated will get safe conduct from the entente allies.

Seize Austrian Ships.

The state department immediately asked such conduct, and orders went forth to seize Austrian ships as a "precautionary police measure."

While officials would not reveal what their future intentions are, it was assumed that the ship seizures signified that either Austria or the United States would soon recognize existence of a state of war between the two governments.

Austria's interests were taken over today by the Swedish minister here and American interests in Austria were turned over to the Spanish minister.

Automatically, the United States dropped its work of mercy in caring for millions of prisoners of war in Austrian prison camps.

Under German Pressure.

No word had come late this evening as to the intentions of Turkey and Bulgaria, tho many here believed that these two allies of Germany will heed certain pressure and similarly declare a break in relations. The Austrian breach was not unexpected. Every effort has been made to maintain friendly relations and Austria herself had gone a long way in her last submarine note toward adjusting difficulties. She had mildly endorsed Germany's submarine program, but had so modified is as to avoid American displeasure and to pave the way for further negotiations. But the pressure of Germany caused her to take this new step.

Correspondence Disclosed.

The Washington announcement follows:

On March 18 the department informed the American ambassador in Vienna that this government was sincerely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Austria-Hungary, and in order to accomplish this would be willing to go as far as it properly could. In recapitulating the whole question for Ambassador Penfield's guidance in his discussion of the matter with the Austrian foreign office the department pointed out that the Austrian note of January 31, declaring almost the same submarine danger zone as was declared by Germany, was received on the same day that Count Tarnowski arrived in Washington; that it had been explained to Count Tarnowski that this government could not possibly receive an ambassador from Austria and at the same time dismiss the German ambassador unless the Austro-Hungarian Government could recede from the position taken in its submarine note; that Count Tarnowski had agreed and suggested the opening of conversations in the hope that some solution might be found; that the department had thereupon instructed Ambassador Penfield to ask the Austro-Hungarian Government for a restatement of its position; that the Austrian reply, received from Vienna in a telegram dated March 2, contained the following statements:

Issue Clearly Defined.

The entire declaration is essentially nothing less than a notification to the effect that no merchant ship may navigate the sea zone accurately defined in the declaration, and "that the imperial and royal government is, however, unable to accept a responsibility for the possible loss of human life which may, nevertheless, result from the destruction of armed ships encountered in the enclosed zones. Moreover, it may be remarked that Austro-Hungarian submarines are operating only in the Adriatic and in the Mediterranean, and that, therefore, a prejudicing of American interests by Austro-Hungarian men of war is hardly to be feared"; that the kernel of the Austro-Hungarian re-statement in these quotations because the Austro-Hungarian Government upheld the principle set forth in its note of January 31, at the same time stating that the prejudicing of American interests by Austria-Hungary was "hardly to be feared"; that the Austrian reply was apparently given out officially in Vienna and thereby assumed a definite character; that in view of this positive declaration this government could not receive Count Tarnowski without exciting still further a public opinion already highly aroused; that the delicate position in which the Austro-Hungarian Government found itself was fully appreciated, but public opinion in the United States would not approve the reception at this moment of an Austro-Hungarian ambassador, in view of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government has declared its adherence to a method of warfare prejudicing the vital interest of the United States and which had already caused the death of more than 200 American citizens; that all possible consideration had been shown Count Tarnowski since his arrival; and that officials of the department had received him informally and frankly discussed with him on several occasions the question of his reception. Ambassador Penfield was instructed to say to the minister of foreign affairs that this government lamented the existing situation and hoped that a way might be found to eliminate the difficulties, but that we should be glad to receive any suggestions which the minister of foreign affairs might have concerning the matter if the Austro-Hungarian Government considered the situation impossible of continuance.

Penfield's Reply.

Ambassador Penfield's reply is dated March 22. In it he informs the department that he has endeavored to make the minister of foreign affairs understand the difficulties of the situation in Washington, which the minister generally admitted. At the same time the minister said that the Austro-Hungarian Government was confronted by increasing difficulties. The minister of foreign affairs expressed the hope that his last note, transmitted by the embassy to the department, on March 2, might make it possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski.

On March 28 the department informed Ambassador Penfield that it desired to consult with him on various matters in connection with the present situation, and he was instructed to report to Washington, entrusting in his absence the affairs of the embassy to Mr. Grew, in the capacity of charge d' affairs ad interim. Mr. Penfield was further instructed to say to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs that in view of the express acceptance and avowal by the government of Austria-Hungary of a policy which has led to the breach of relations with Germany, the president is unable, to his sincere regret, to receive Count Tarnowski as ambassador.

Not Hostile to Austria.

Mr. Penfield was asked again to express to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs this government's deep regret that the government of Austria-Hungary should have felt itself obliged to join Germany in her submarine policy, thus interrupting relations, which we had hoped might remain friendly in form as well as in fact, adding that we appreciate that the adherence was merely verbal and not physical co-operation, and to say that the president in not receiving Count Tarnowski was acting without feeling against Austria and merely on principle. Mr. Penfield was also directed to offer the facilities of his embassy in transmitting instructions from the Austro-Hungarian Government to Count Tarnowski and that, if it was desired that Count Tarnowski should return to Vienna, this government would make all necessary arrangements regarding safe conduct.

Tool of Germany.

On April 1 Ambassador Penfield replied to this instruction, in forming the department that the minister of foreign affairs had that morning advised him that if the United States declared war against Germany Austria-Hungary would immediately sever her relations with the United States.

The Austrian charge d'affaires called at the department Monday morning, April 9, at 11 o'clock, and stated that he had received instructions to the effect that his government had severed relations with the United States.

May Get Argentina's Wheat By Stopping Supply of Coal

United States is Considering Drastic Reprisal With Object of Securing Grain for Entente Allies.

Washington, April 9.—(Special).—Austria has broken relations with the United States.

The fact, coupled with semi-official word that the United States may retaliate against Argentina by way of assisting Britain to get sufficient wheat, constituted the day's most important developments in the war situation from the diplomatic standpoint.

It is learned that the United States, as a part of its co-operation with the allies, may retaliate against Argentina's wheat embargo by refusing to supply her with coal.

Ostensibly such retaliation is to prevent coal being furnished via Argentina to any German raiders.

But the more important significant motive—if the step finally is taken—will be to force Argentina to supply the entente allies with much-needed wheat.

APPOINT BOARD TO HANDLE MUNITIONS

U. S. Takes Action to Speed Up Production of Supplies Needed.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

Mistakes Made by Britain Early in War to Be Avoided.

Special to The Toronto World.

Washington, April 9.—"Kitchener's blunder" is not to be repeated by the United States in its war with Germany.

The council of national defence made certain of that late today when it created a general munitions board, to insure prompt delivery of such quantities of munitions as will insure the army and navy of the shells and other supplies necessary to meet any conditions of warfare.

Heading the board is Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, a manufacturer recognized as one of the country's leading experts in quantity production of munitions. To Scott and his board have been entrusted the prompt equipping and arming, with the least possible disadjustment of normal industrial conditions, of whatever forces may be called into the service of the country.

Immediate efforts of the board will be directed to co-ordination of purchases by the army and navy, and to fix the precedence of orders to industrial plants, owing to the basis or relative importance of the country's military and industrial needs.

An important phase of the board's work will be the insuring of prompt delivery to the allies of munitions they need. Of the work of his board Scott said:

"Notwithstanding the great efficiency of the army and navy and the tremendous efforts of the officers and personnel of both branches to meet the vast demands of the existing situation, the difficulties the board will encounter are very great.

Will Surmount Obstacles.

"That the difficulties will be overcome is not doubted by any who have witnessed the spontaneous outpouring of patriotic enthusiasm of all classes, or who have observed that in the case of manufacturers and business men generally this feeling is making itself evident in practical ways, in support of the government."

Scott will be assisted by the following members of the advisory committee of the defense council.

On raw materials, Bernard M. Baruch; on industrial matters, Howard E. Coffin; on supplies, Julius Rosenwald; on medicine, Dr. Franklin Martin. In addition the army and navy will be represented on the board. The army will have seven members and the navy eight.

Opposition had developed, in and out of congress, to the plan of adding secretaries of munitions and transportation to the cabinet, to serve during the war. The president, administration men said, is not now contemplating such addition.

Favors British Plan.

A representative who had conferred with the president declared the executive favors the present British plan of entrusting a few men with the actual handling of the war.

"This was all figured out," he said, "and it has been decided that such a move would not be advantageous. Considerable time would be lost, for instance, should we appoint a secretary of munitions, and it would take six months or more to organize the department and get everything running smoothly. England tried out various plans and has finally come around to the arrangement of permitting two or three men to handle the war. That will be the way in this country, the president being the commander-in-chief. Efficiency in the present offices will be increased instead of wasting time, as England did, in organizing new departments.

REFERRED TO TORONTO.

Special to The Toronto World.

Brantford, April 9.—The appointment of a successor to the late J. Y. Brown as governor of the county jail has been referred to Toronto, where the appointment will be made. The North Brant men claim that the appointment belongs to them, and A. J. McCann is their candidate. For South Brant, it is pointed out that the shrievalty, a South Brant appointment, was filled by a North Brant man, and, therefore, the next appointment should come to South Brant, whose candidate is S. H. Pitcher. The case is now before the provincial authorities at Toronto.

German Steamer Crew Held For Conspiracy at San Juan

San Juan, P. R., April 9.—Captain Lutzinus, Lieut. Henischel and Engineer Auer of the German steamer KD3 were held without bail today after a preliminary hearing on a charge of conspracy to sink their vessel in the navigable waters of San Juan harbor.

The KD3 was a British collier which was captured by the Germans early in the war and brought into San Juan and interned. Last Friday morning when the American authorities went on board the steamer to seize it, it was found that the seacocks had been opened and that the KD3 was slowly sinking.

Three Thousand Fishermen On Eastern Coast Strike

Boston, April 9.—Fishermen operating out of ports between Gloucester and New York numbering more than 3000 men, were ordered to quit work today in a call for a general strike issued by the New England Coast Fishermen's Union. The call is an outcome of the union's strike at this port and Gloucester, which has been in effect nine weeks. A reapportionment of the cost of operating fishing vessels, which union leaders claim has been an unfair burden on the fishermen, is demanded.

HOSTS MARRY TO DODGE THE KHAKI

Cupid Enlists Battalions From Coast to Coast in the United States.

UNMOVED BY JEERS

Denunciation as "Cowards" Fails to Stem Rush for Licenses.

By George Merton, United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York April 9.—Marriage license records for all time past were smashed from coast to coast in the United States today. A combination of war brides and conscription dodgers was responsible.

Four hundred and eighty-two couples obtained licenses at city hall, New York, far exceeding the record of any single day since the marriage license bureau was established on Manhattan Isle.

Chicago's record for the day beat New York's by 633; the grand total at the end of the day being 1115 licenses issued in Chicago alone.

Reports to the United Press from other sections of the country showed that the movement was nation wide.

Both in Chicago and New York the crush of couples around the bureaus was so dense that police reserves were called to quell riots; and for a time the Chicago bureau had to be closed.

Cupid's Battalions.

These battalions of Cupid were recruited to many time war strength despite the jeers of men and girls in khaki and the bitter condemnation of public officials.

In dozens of instances grinning youths admitted they were wedding to dodge war. Others not so outspoken comforted themselves with the Edenold subterfuge of blaming the woman, saying they were wheeled into matrimony to avoid war.

In the face of a stinging tongue lashing from Weight and Measures Commissioner Joe. Hartigan, himself a Spanish-American war veteran, 287 of the 482 New York couples insisted upon being married by the clerk on the spot. A great crowd of boys and girls were still waiting to be married when the bureau closed its doors tonight.

Hartigan advocated passage of an ordinance compelling boys to give good reasons before getting a license.

"And I suggest," he added, "that those using matrimony as a subterfuge to escape military duty be presented with a white feather along with the license."

Of Conscriptable Ages.

Sixty per cent. of the total licenses in New York were between the conscriptable ages of 19 and 25. The rush was handled by a corps of eighteen extra clerks. Four huge tables were hastily installed in the rotunda and Clerk Scully and his assistant Frank Godwin gave their entire time to performing marriage ceremonies.

Their record of 247 left them exhausted tonight and a big crowd waiting to be married.

The nearest approach to today's record here is 382, established Saturday. The rush has been gathering momentum all week, just as it has been thruout the land.

Last Monday there were 181, Tuesday 117, Wednesday 138, Thursday 174, Friday 124. The majority of the men licensed today were clerks and laborers 277 being 19 to 26; 118 between 25 and 30; 68 between 30 and 40, and 24 over 40.

Denunciation as "slackers" and "cowards" did not deter 1115 Chicago couples from swamping the license bureau in that city. Three hundred and two applications were filed in the first two hours the office was open, and today brought the week's total up to 1304. For the same week last year 308 licenses were issued.

Dramatic Denunciation.

By noon a mob of marriage-mad boys and girls and curious onlookers blocked the street before the bureau. The office was closed and police reserves called to prevent a riot.

The row started when a young girl with a man in khaki yelled, "Brutes! if you're as true to your flag as you will be to your wives, then God pity the United States!"

Judge Stalk of domestic relations court backed the young woman up in a formal statement, declaring that:

"A man who marries a girl to shirk his duty to his country is not going to think very much of shirking his duty to his wife. Girls, beware."

A jump of 100 per cent. over any previous record was noted for today, and for the week in San Francisco. Similar increases marked Cupid's recruiting at Los Angeles, 24 licenses being issued today, making a total of 520 for 14 days. The average age of the licensee was 23 to 25 in both places.

"All Youngsters."

Denver's license business for the day was 50 per cent. above normal, and that was true of the last week.

"They're all youngsters," said the clerk, "and many of them boast openly that they're slipping one over on 'the army.'"

St. Paul issued double the number of licenses today that it issued the same day last year. Des Moines showed a 100 per cent. increase. Columbus, Ohio, bureau celebrated 25 marriages in the last seven days, a record. Aand all 19 to 25. In Cleveland 125 licenses were issued last year, today they had 30. Most of the men were under 25.

Philadelphia broke the record today with 276 licenses as against a previous record last June of 259 in one day.

Eight licenses were issued in two minutes in Boston today; with an even hundred, a record, for the whole day.

Nineteen couples were married at Portland, Oregon. Indianapolis, Harrisburg, Albany, Richmond, Va.; Lincoln, Oklahoma City, and dozens of other larger and smaller places reported record license issues for the day and week, and gave the war as the cause.

FOREIGNERS CELEBRATE EASTER.

Special to The Toronto World.

Windsor, April 9.—Fines aggregating $378 were imposed in the police court today by Magistrate Leggatt, as the result of a police raid on a house on Marion avenue, where Mike Bura and his six Rumanian boarders were celebrating Easter Sunday, surrounded by much liquor. Four gallon jugs and over 20 bottles, partly filled with whiskey, was the harvest.

THE name "DAVIS" is the one recommendation most men ask for, when choosing a cigar.

For more than 70 years, "DAVIS" has stood for Quality in cigar-making.

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P.S. Have you Smoked a "Noblemen" Cigar lately?

BILLY SUNDAY IN BELLICOSE MOOD

He Calls on Uncle Sam to Raise Recruits in Big Hurry.

Special to The Toronto World.

New York, April 9.—"The Lord is up against it for recruits," Billy Sunday yelled at 1000 frocked ministers of Gotham in a Fifth avenue church today.

Then he proceeded to give them a livelier raking over the coals than many of them had ever given their own flocks.

"This is no milk and water battle," barked Billy, banging his fist on the mahogany pulpit. "It's a real fight; and you're battalion commanders.

"Five hundred preachers and thousands of civilians have been turned away from this meeting, but I want to say this to YOU:

"Don't wait for something to turn up. Go out and turn it up yourselves. If you don't, nothing will ever turn up but the sod, and you'll go under it."

Waving back the volleys of applause which greeted this slambang introduction, Sunday jumped up and down and yelled:

Must Tackle Kaiser.

"The whiskey ring is out for blood, our blood. They can get up and go forty miles while you fellows are putting on your sox. Wake up; get up; fight.

"And what I say to you for our fight with hell and the devil in New York goes for the whole country in its fight with German imperialism.

"If we don't get men faster for the fight the kaiser will die of old age before Uncle Sam gets men to the front.

"You men must work with me in our fight. You've got to accept me and my methods and go to it."

Sunday looked tired, but happy and full of pep.

"Goodbye," he called, as he stepped down from the pulpit.

"This is my day off, and I'm goin' home and hit the hay."

America to Be Excluded From Britain's Blacklist

London, April 9.—Negotiations were proceeding this afternoon for immediate revision of the British "blacklist" whereby America will probably be excluded from its operation. The announcement came from official sources.

ARGENTINE LIKELY TO RAISE EMBARGO

Rumor That U. S. Will Cut Off Coal, Causes Deep Resentment.

ARGENTINE HELPLESS

Wheat Must Be Released if Suggested Pressure is Applied.

By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Buenos Aires, April 9.—Argentine may have to starve herself, but she will bend to pressure applied by England and the United States and probably raise her wheat embargo.

The deepest resentment was apparent in all circles tonight over the reports from official circles in Washington indicating that the United States Government would likely join hands with its new ally, England, in enforcing an embargo on coal in retaliation for Argentine's ban on exportation of her wheat.

"If such a step is taken," said a leading government official tonight, "Argentine will be forced to rescind her embargo. All her industries require coal. Argentine will perhaps have to starve in order to feed England."

In defence of the wheat embargo Argentine officials pointed out tonight that the measure was solely one of self-preservation. The latest wheat crop was far below normal, and with the high prices for grain in England, due to the blockade, there was every incentive for speculators to drain Argentine dry of her much-needed wheat. It was to conserve the supply for home use that the embargo was announced.

Duma Votes for State Control Of Trade in Grains and Flour

Petrograd, April 9.—The duma voted today for government control of the entire trade in grains and flour.

This is one of the first reported acts of the duma since the revolution, and is an indication of their desire to get into line with their allies in the government control of foodstuffs during war time.

PAINLEVE LAUDS ATTITUDE OF U. S.

Wilson's War Message Should Reawaken World's Conscience, He Says.

By W. S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent

Paris, April 9.—President Wilson's message of war should reawaken the world's conscience, in the opinion of Minister of War Painleve.

Thru the United Press the director of France's part in the war sent this message to the people of America.

"President Wilson's message will stand out as one of the greatest events in history.

"For the first time since the world began, a mighty nation, of its own free will, steps into a terrible war devastating a far off continent—nor does she take this step to vindicate her own interest, her own glory, her own rights—but to vindicate the right of all humanity even including the very people she is about to fight.

"This war utterance from the president, so full of the measure of nobleness and unselfishness, is itself the most impressive tribute that could be offered to the cause of peace between all peoples.

"Thru suffering and bloodshed a new conscience among mankind is awakening over the whole face of the earth. It will overcome violence, despotism and all forces of evil. The same breath of freedom which swelled the banners of Lafayette, more bracing and more powerful than ever, shall wave our united flags to victory."

Summary Arrest to Follow Desecration of U. S. Flag

Special to The Toronto World.

Washington, April 9.—Desecration of the American flag will be punished by "summary arrest and confinement," the department of justice warned tonight in the following statement sent all United States attorneys and marshals.

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12, of the proclamation of the president, issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and confinement."

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